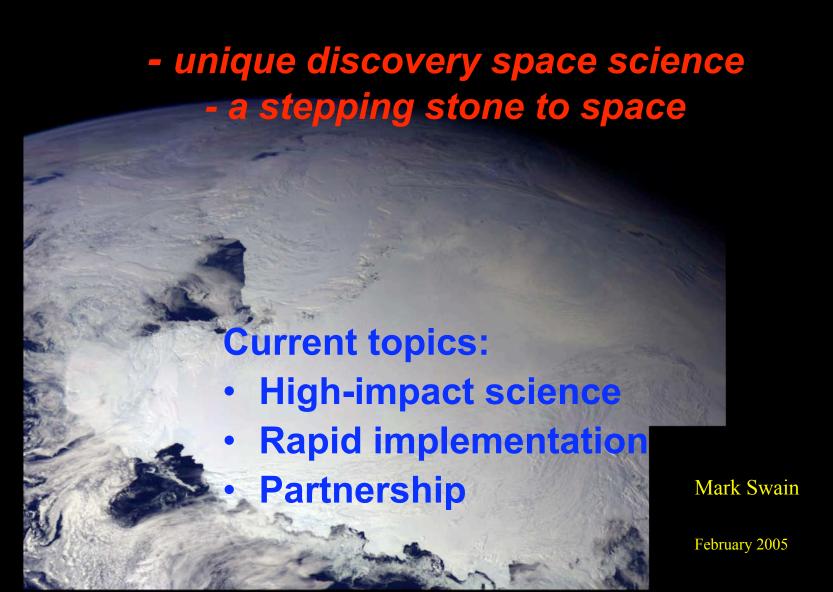
Antarctic Interferometry Potential

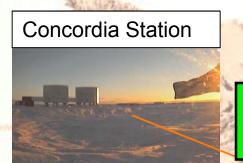


Antarctic Interferometry Potential major themes

- The best sites enable unique discovery space science with adaptations of existing interferometry technology.
- Every interferometry mode benefits.
- Interferometry with 2 meter class telescopes would exceed VLTI/Keck Interferometer sensitivity and contrast ratio.
- Efforts in Europe and US have objective of building a "first step" infrared interferometer at Dome C with unique discovery space science of ExPN as the top priority.
- Main ExPN science drivers for current are Antarctic interferometry concepts
 - spectroscopy of Jovian planets (both hot and in the HZ)
 - Signatures of planet formation in disks

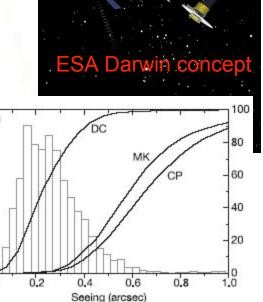
Dome C Antarctica:

- The best know atmosphere for astronomy
- A stepping stone to space

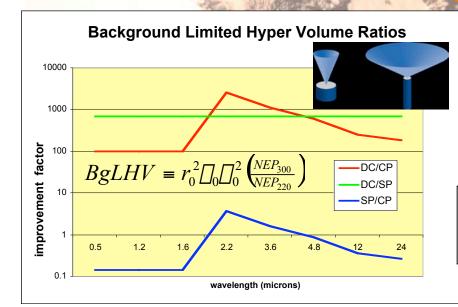


Dome C atmosphere 100 to 3000 times better than Cerro Paranal.

Dome C



Night time seeing measurements from Dome C (DC) compared to Mauna Kea (MK) and Cerro Paranal (CP) . (Nature, 2004, 431, 278)



The *BgLHV* is a sensitivity weighted merit figure for phase coherent instruments (such as adaptive optics systems and interferometers).

100

Data in *BgLHV* plot from Nature paper.

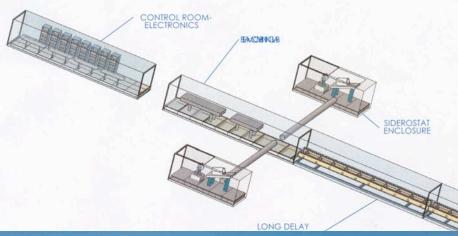
Dome C seeing not unique



Rapid deployment of proven interferometer technology

- Method: package instrument in containers using adaptations of existing (KI and VLTI) interferometer technology.
- Each container provides isolation function for transport and alignment function for installation.
- Deployment and full up sky demonstration of containerized interferometer in Northern Hemisphere.
- Ship interferometer to Dome C with no disassembly below the container level.
- Instrument assembly at Dome C consists of installing/aligning modules.

Containerized interferometer packaging

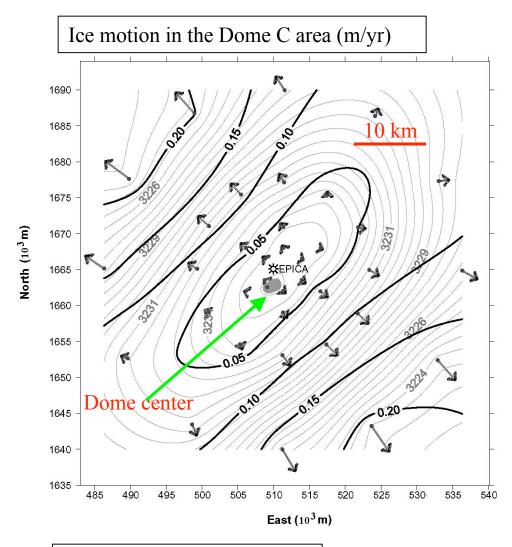






Ice motion: a manageable challenge

- Flow direction controlled by local slope
- Ice velocity increases with distance from Dome center
- V = 2 mm/yr on Dome
- _V = 1cm/km/yr
- ~0.1 um/hr/100m baseline change
 - regular baseline model updates
- ~1cm relative motions for array elements manageable
- Potential engineering challenge for delay lines
 - possible solution is OHANA style multipass approach



Vittuari et al. 2004, in press

